

SYNOPSIS

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1. TITLE: EVALUATION OF OPEN AND CLOSED MEDICAL RECORDS AND PRESCRIPTIONS FOR QUALITY ENHANCEMENT VIA INTERNAL AUDITS.

A comparative study to evaluate the quality of medical records before and after an internal audit aims to examine how internal audits impact record-keeping standards. Such audits help healthcare institutions identify areas needing improvement, track key performance indicators, and ultimately enhance the overall quality of patient care and services.

2. INTRODUCTION: Internal audit processes offer significant benefits to healthcare institutions, as they help identify areas needing improvement, monitor key performance indicators, and ultimately enhance the overall quality of patient care. This paper highlights the importance of reviewing medical documentation—particularly concerning the status of open and closed files, as well as prescriptions—and implementing corrective interventions to improve practices within healthcare facilities.

Medical records form the backbone of patient care, serving as crucial tools in the doctor-patient relationship. These records include detailed information about a patient's diagnosis, key findings, treatment plans, and prescribed medications. It is essential that such records are consistently updated, easily accessible, and readily available to healthcare providers to ensure the delivery of high-quality care. The evaluation of both open and closed medical records plays a vital role in this process. To identify errors or omissions that might impact patient care, I reviewed registered medical records—these are considered active, open documents that are continuously updated by healthcare professionals from associated medical facilities.

3. RESEARCH QUESTION:

- How can the quality of medical records be enhanced through internal audits?
- Assess the differences in medical record quality before and after conducting internal audits at Krishiv Khandaka Multispecialty Hospital, Jaipur.
- Identify the major challenges associated with open file audits, closed file audits, and prescription audits at Krishiv Khandaka Multispecialty Hospital, Jaipur.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of internal audits as a method for improving the quality of medical records.

4. OBJECTIVES:

- Detecting inconsistencies, mistakes, and missing information in medical records and prescriptions.
- Verifying that all documentation is accurate, complete, and submitted on time.

- Enhancing the clarity, readability, and structure of medical records and prescriptions.

5. HYPOTHESIS:

All of the medical records (open and close files) were gathered from Krishiv Khandaka Multispecialty Hospital's IPD and MRD in Jaipur. The following suggestions about internal audits and internal auditors have been emphasized in this article. The hospital administration and the medical staff should be informed on a regular basis of the results and suggestions of internal audits. Employee ownership of the medical records quality improvement agenda and the implementation of corrective actions will be made possible by this transparency. The purpose of the study was to compare the quality of the medical records at Krishiv Khandaka Multispecialty Hospital in Jaipur before and after internal audit.

6. MATERIAL AND METHODS:

STUDY DESIGN:

Study Area- Krishiv Khandaka Multispecialty Hospital, Jaipur

Study Population - Krishiv Khandaka Multispecialty Hospital Patients

Inclusion- All the patients who completed and submitted the feedback form.

Exclusion- Day Care Files and Lab Reports

Duration Of the Study- 3 months

Sample Size- 200 Sampling

Techniques- Random sampling

Type of Study - Quantitative

SETTING: At Krishiv Khandaka Multispecialty Hospital, the internal audit function may be performed on a regular basis and should be given the freedom to examine medical records on their own without intervention.

STUDY POPULATION

INCLUSION CRITERIA: Every patient who filled out and sent in the feedback form

STUDY TOOLS: The effectiveness of the policies and procedures pertaining to the administration of patient records should be taken into account by the internal audit. This type of evaluation might involve evaluating the data input stream, staff training programs' sufficiency, and the clarity of documentation rules. To strengthen the hospital information system's medical records, any flaws that may be found throughout this procedure must be promptly fixed.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE: The information will be gathered at Krishiv Khandaka Multispecialty Hospital, which is located in Jaipur, using open file, close file, and prescription audit data.

7. DATA ANALYSIS PLAN

- Prescriptions and information from both open and closed medical records are essential for assessing the calibre of healthcare institutions. As a result, the primary and secondary objectives of this type of internal audit review are varied and crucial to giving patients the best treatment possible.
- The evaluation of medical records, the activity's goal, and the role internal audit plays.
First and foremost, maintaining current, thorough, and legally compliant client data depends on their evaluation. In order to stabilize the situation, preserve patient safety, and ensure high-quality work, prescription assessment is also crucial.
- The improvement of patient outcomes, patient satisfaction, and necessary safety are the goals of quality auditing of medical records and prescriptions.
- Healthcare facilities can improve the standard of care provided to patients by properly analyzing the issues that come up when recording patient information and prescriptions.

8. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS:

- Informed consent is to taken from Krishiv Khandaka Multispecialty Hospital in jaipur.
- Privacy of data is regularly maintained in wards.

9. IMPLICATIONS OF RESEARCH: Through a successful internal audit program, Krishiv Khandaka Multispecialty Hospital will benefit from this research by seeing improvements in the reliability of medical records and a better increase in the quality of patient treatment. The use of this strategic strategy would solidify the hospital's standing in the community as well as in clinical studies.

10. REFERENCE: